

(12) "Out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, of one half of the cost of maps and apparatus which may be purchased by any school corporation from any person, instead of from the Education Department, subject to like conditions as in the case of library and prize books, and to the regulations of the Department."

The Minister's Annual Report will be for the calendar year instead of from July to July (13).

The Lieutenant-Governor may authorize:

(14) "The payment of the travelling expenses of teachers attending the Normal School, being candidates for second class certificates, and towards their maintenance."

Sub-sections one and two of the second section of the Bill are similar to s. 1 (10) and (11).

Section 149 (a) c 28, the Consolidated Public School Act of 1874: "The summer vacation in the schools shall be from the fifteenth day of July to the fifteenth day of August inclusive," is repealed, and

3 (1) The following substituted:—"The Public School year shall consist of two terms; the first shall begin on the third day of January, and end on the seventh day of July; the second shall begin on the eighteenth day of August, and end on the twenty-third day of December. There shall be two vacations during the year for Public Schools; the summer vacation shall be from the eighth day of July to the seventeenth day of August inclusive; the winter vacation from the twenty-fourth day of December to the second day of January inclusive; in the case of united Public and High Schools, and also of Public Schools in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, in which High Schools are situate, the vacations shall be the same as are prescribed for High Schools."

19. "The High Schools shall open on the seventh day of January, and close on the Thursday before Easter; they shall re-open on the first Tuesday after Easter, and close on the thirteenth day of July; they shall re-open on the first day of September, and close on the twenty-second day of December. There shall be three vacations for High Schools in the year; the Easter vacation to extend from Good Friday to Easter Monday inclusive; the summer vacation shall begin on the fourteenth day of July, and end on the thirty-first day of August, and the Christmas vacation shall begin on the twenty-third day of December, and close on the sixth day of January, and the High School Boards are authorized to dismiss during the period when the intermediate examination is going on in such school, those pupils who are not engaged in the examination."

The time, place and manner of the election of school trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages shall be the same as for elections under the Municipal Institutions Act, except that the voting shall be by open vote, and not by ballot, and that the poll for the trustee election shall open at ten o'clock of the forenoon instead of nine (2) and (3). A poll may close after a full hour's lapse without a vote.

A new section is added to define "site" and "owner."

(4) "The school site shall mean such area of land as may be necessary for the school building, offices and play grounds connected therewith; and the expression 'owner' in this Act shall include a mortgagee, lessee or tenant, or other person to a limited interest, and whose claims shall be dealt with by the arbitration herein provided."

The Township Council shall pass a by-law to grant to trustees on application authority to borrow money (5).

Sub-section seven abolishes City Boards for the examination of teachers.

Sub-sections six and eight are verbal amendments.

Sub-section nine provides for Inspectors of Public and High Schools sharing in the Superannuation Fund on the same terms and privileges with Teachers of Public and High Schools.

The County Council, as well as the Legislature, is authorized to arrange for inspection of schools in new and remote districts (10).

Section four refers to the same as 3 (6), substituting "School Corporation" for the words "Board of School Trustees." Trustees may, with the consent of the ratepayers, 29-30 Vic., c. 51, s. 276, borrow from any municipal corporation of the surplus of any such moneys as the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund. The consent of the ratepayers is not necessary in other cases of borrowing money.

The following declaratory clauses will remove the ground for much troublesome litigation. Several cases have arisen that show how greatly such clauses were needed.

5 "To remove doubts it is declared that in the case of rural school corporations, the resolution, action or proceeding of at least two of the trustees is necessary in order to lawfully bind such corporation, and in case of public School Boards in cities, towns, or villages, or of Township Boards, a majority of the members of such Boards when present at any meeting duly called shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of the majority of such quorum shall be valid to bind the school corporation; and in any case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have the casting vote in addition to his own vote. It is also further declared that no by-law for creating a debt for school purposes shall be required to be submitted to a vote of the electors or ratepayers. It is also declared that it is the meaning of sections thirty-three and thirty-four of the Consolidated Public School Act of 1874, that no change in the site of a school-house shall be made without the consent of the majority of the special meeting convened for the purpose, and that the arbitration provided for in said sections shall only be held for the purpose of selecting the new site in case of difference with reference thereto between the majority of such meeting and the trustees."

There is still an inconsistency in the matter of